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Philadelphia, Monday, December 11, 1922

THE BARN BURNERS

No SERIES of crimes ever perpetrated in this part of the country has been so mysterious and so suggestive of deliberate malignancy as the work done recently by incendiaries on farms near this city.

Even if it were necessary to concentrate all State policemen in this region and to enlist an army of deputy sheriffs the trouble and expense would be jestified. These successive outrages have been so insanely wanton as to suggest the diversions of a mad-The State and county authorities cannot spare effort or money in a matter of this sort if they do not wish to risk charges of inexcusable negligence and in-

MERGING THE FLEETS

MORE than a merely resimient interest attaches to the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific fleets of the revy into a single organization. The Navy Department describes the merger as a change to penertime organization, so effected as to be adaptable in emergency to war requirements It is explained that greater utily will be secured, that certain mayal problems may in consequence be treated as a whole and that gains in the direction of efficiency will be made.

But behind these facts, which are notdeniable, two reasons are disc rubble without which the move probably would not have been made. The Panama Canal has put an end to the distinction between the two deets and to the necessity of regarding them as separate units. The too intense episode of the Oregon will not be repeated.

In addition there is the spirit of the disarmament program as enunciated at Washington a year ago. Even with the isthmian waterway a reality, it is quite conceivable that a nation with imperialistic or believes ambitions translatable in moval terms would have refrained from making one that where there had been two.

A WARNING THAT WORKED

THE elimination by the Senate Commerce to the ship subsidy, vesting in Congress alone | principle is carried beyond the region of abto Mr. Harding's explicit warning on this

In his letter last week the President vigorously expressed his preference for defen of the measure if the Senate retained the objectionable proviso. The logic of this position cannot be easily refuted.

The bill should stand or fall as a measure authorizing Government protection of the American merchant marine. There would be no certain guarantee of safeguards were the option of voting or withholding subsblies left every year to the caprice of Congress. Fortunately, the form of the bill which the

Senate will take up this week reflects a good deal of the original spirit of the measure The Madden amendment has been replaced by the Willis-Lenroot provision, which agthorizes Congress to make appropriations to the shipping communies in the case of increases over the amount of governmental aid fixed in the original contract.

The clause granting income tax exemp-

tions to ship owners under certain circumstonces has been removed. It is stipulated that no contract between the Government and a ship owner shall extend for more than afteen years; that 50 instead of 75 percent of American tonnage out of the total operated by a steninship company will call! It to Federal aid, and that companies carry ing chiefly their own products will be denied benefits of the vessel-construction famil.

While the advisability of such changes !at least open to argument, they cannot be called deliberately destructive in purpose It still is possible to examine the case for and against ship subsidies with some regard to fundamental principles.

THE NATION AT SCHOOL

THERE will be many compensating advantages in the discussion of the Constitution on which the La Follette bloc series determined to engage Congress.

One of them is that it is likely to induce the members of Congress to read the Constitution itself, and to bring about a study by the more thoughtful of them of the fundamental principles on which it is based,

Few of the propositions made by radicals, or so-called progressives, in recent years would have been made if the proponents had been well grounded in constiintional history and theory. Colonel Roose. velt, their one-time leader, played with the proposition that the Supreme Court should be deprived of its power to set aside an act of Congress on the ground of its unconstitu tionality, just as he played with the idea of the recall of judicial decisions by popular vote. But the Colonel was a politician seeking votes. It is inconceivable that he was ignorant of the unsoundness of the propocitions to which he gave the support of his

influence. The members of the La Foliette blue think that the propositions are sound. Among them are men who believe that the Constitution should be so amended as to make it possible for Congress to validate a law set aside by the Supreme Court. They ought to read the address by Justice William I. Schaffer, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, at the annual dinner of the Veteran loyes' Association of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city two or three weeks ago. Justice Schaffer stated the case against the proposal so clearly that no openinded man can read his address-which. ortunately, has been printed in a pamphlet without being convinced.

The argument against the amendment profor the election of the President by chalar vote is a little more involved, for it with the more complicated question of

is likely to be stated in many ways before the discussion ends. And in the course of the discussion we are likely to have our attention called to the extent to which the rights of the States have been invaded by

the Federal Government. While the President is understood to object to a change in the manner of electing the Chief Magistrate, he and Secretary Mellon are favoring an invasion of the fluoricial autonomy of the States through an amendment to the Constitution which will empower Congress to tax State and municipul bonds for national purposes.

The adoption of such a suggestion ought to be fought with all the power that the States possess. The industrial corporations are urging it because they think that if State and manicipal securities are subject to the same rate of Federal taxation as the securities of business corporations it will be easier for the cornorations to borrow money. But it is fortunate, after all, that the country is about to go to school on constitutional theory,

THE RAIL-BOARD FAILURE: A BAD SIGN OF THE TIMES

A Great Experiment With Applied Morality in Industry Is Approaching a Dismal End

durab luck ought to be profoundly concerned. The transportation system is and will continue to be the nerve system of the country. Its successes and failures, its illnesses and its recoveries always will be reflected itistually in every other held of pational effort. So the passing of the Railroad Labor Board, forceast in the Prest-

dent's message, will be an occasion of great

significance. It will be an occasion for year t and for some very painful doubts. For the board was in one sense larger in its meaning than any of the problems which it was supposed to solve. It represented the first great experiment with applied morality as a controlling influence in a lassic industry. It is the dismal ending of this experiment that matters most. The failure of the beard-and of course it has failed the teen are tributed to its lack of legal movers, of what Washington calls teeth. It seems to have occurred to no one that It was been see the Railway Board aftempted to get along with-

the railway men and the country in the way of respect and wholesheared en-operation. Everywhere in the world testindens the philosophers of government who are further into the future are trying to find a way of escape from rigid legalism and to substitute. in morters intimately related to public life and general welfare, moral forces generated out of conscientions conviction and the common, inherited sense of simple justice,

out coercive laws that it deserved most from

The Religion Labor Board, or ginglig conceived in the industrial conference called by President Wilson, and its origin in one such here. It represented an offert to find something actually more compolling than law for use in a field where property rights and human rights were fearfully involved in a furious and de tractive war.

The collapse of this experiment is due to the refusal of rollway men and the unlens Railway Board remained, as some one has enument to those of the Allies, and even said, like the top of an incompleted edilice. George Telliteherin has alundoned his tone The systaining structure outlined in the original plan would have had to be created. out of the intelligent good will of the unions and the railway managers and their desirefor peace and justice and the rational adjustment of wage and falor un stions.

Traces move are tel-Such muchinery would have taken the form of district and regional Laurets representing labor and management and the polylie, and equipped for researches and senter ments on the ground where issues and also

Hoover held that blanket range americacan never be fair. It was his belief that eages that may be fair in one region may be inadequate or unfair in others. So do Railroad Board was established with the assumption that all talted elections in a -pure should be settled at the start by yourse commissions functioning with an excitapeace, justice and efficient railway or go i tion. It was intended to pass only on matter- of principle, as a sort of Superinc Court, on a basis of evidence obtained and reviewed and corroborated at the source of

controversies.
This system of militar course and payer established. The bearing heavings became noisy with the clash of love dering donal, The nuthority was traceful. It was aften without essential evidence. The rathern managers and the majors allow some g that the board was without "to he" nordered in their reliance on brute force and in their hotes for special advantage. They were too. resilier than the globountests of Parago to: recognize the meraliness of purely moralimplications are selectioned for heat topos. They held to a need of individual and exefusive and independent action that was in no was different from the most that new animates the belligerent states of Europe.

. And what are the consequences of this defiance of reason?

Some experienced observers in Washington see the cultonils drifting to complete Government control. The same ase in alltress and confision. In observing in his message that we are opposedding a test of our civilization Mr. Harding doubtless was remembering that the Railroad Labor Board is but one of imminerable institutions of theverement that country go on without such help and encouragement as can come outs from intelligent popular opinion and the collective moral disceroments of the people;

The Government of the United States, despite all you hear of tyranny, extends its official power with the atmost reluctance and only under the strongest compulsion. In this instance the rallway managers, the unions and the general public could not be convinced of the utility of reason unsup-

ported by legal force. The fall of the Railroad Labor Board shows pretty clearly that we ourselves are not yet converted to the theory of peace by agreement which we have been trying to establish in the incomparably vaster and more complicated field of Old World politics.

the Federal system. But it can be stated and | The President, tracing the causes of unrest and hardship in the agricultural field to the failures of a transportation system broken in a violent war with labor, shows why the Government must be more than an observer

> in the field of industry. If there is no remedy for the railroads but new and firmer laws, the rail managers, the unions and the people are directly to blame.

OUR "GIFT TO BELGIUM"

A LTHOUGH the restoration of the library A at Louvain, burned and looted by the Germans in their westward sweep in 1914. is in the interests of all civilization, the privilege of repairing losses to culture which ice seeried irreparable falls particularly to the United States. The work is "America's gift to Belgium" and an undertaking admirably representative of popular sympathy for one of the innocent victims of the war.

Not for the first time in the aftermath of the conflict bus the calculating and deliberate character of many of the German depreductions proved advantageous to recuperative agencies. Although an exquisite treasure house was consigned to flames, thousands of valuable books were retrieved by the inoders eager to bring new intellectual distinction to their nation.

Stolen volumes, many of them of the greatest rarity, are now being returned to Belgium at the rate of 10,000 a month. WITH any matter related to the future of the ralleads every American who doesn't trust blaself and his affairs to mirendy the foundations of the library have been laid and the first floor partly completed. But American financial aid will make the recovery sure.

As a preliminary to launching the contribution compaign in Philadelphia and vicinity, a meeting will be held at the William Pena High School today, at which plans will be haid for covering the public school field in Pennsylvania and parts of New Jersey and Delaware. The undertaking in this section of the country is to be offi-cially directed by the Atlantic Region Division of the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the Louvain Library. The quota allotted this area is

It is the hope of the constituted authorities that the appeal will be effective in the widest popular sense, and in this regard an abundance of responses from the public is actually preferable to large sums from a few

Opinions about the pense treaties or the mistakes that Europe or America have made cannot be logically related to the subject of recreating the Lorenin Library. The debt which America will a sist in tuying is one that cannot be rejentiated without forfeiting some of the finest fruits of civilization.

FREE SEAS: THE SOLUTION

FMIC celerity and apparent case with I which Turks, Allies and Russians are approaching a basis of occord concerning a regime for the Dardanelles and neighboring waters constitute an anexpectedly prompt confirmation of Ambassador Child's opinion that "the problem of the Simils is not difficuit." This roop estimate of the case was expressed by our official observer at Lauvarius last week at the moment when prostion's of settlement were entitionally clouded.

Without exaggerating the effect of the position taken by Mr. Child in his pleas for unrestricted navigation of the waters operating Europe and Asia by commercial and war vessels of all nations and his arguments on telacif of a completely denditarized and unfortified zone. It is undertable that in testaring the problem to its pannest terms

the right to make annual appropriations to operating companies, is in obvious response to Mr. Harding's explicit warning on this principle underlying the probabition I met I, displaying a new amonability in aws, was never but to a fine trial. The ladjusting the demands of the Angora Gov-

> thing an program which unreservedly sames mercal vessels and war line of all nations in the Dardanelles, the 8-a of Marmora and

the Bosperus.

As proposed by Lord Chraon, the Allles' plan of freedom is qualified by restrictions concerning the proportion of warshites in the Black Sea to these of Powers bordering on that hady of water. Sule neines are lanned, and in case of demilitar aution of the Binek Sea no outside nation is permitted to send more than three warships, only one of which slin liexeced 10,000 tens. The Straits in the American view are no

Merent from any other international waterc is now free to the commerce and navies of all the world. From the foundation of the clavernment the United States has been coneistently opposed to the "mare churum" don, whether in the Ballie, the Meditermineral, the Straits of Malacca or the Straits or Clorida.

Proof of respect for axowed principles is to be found in the status of the Panama and, open to the colouries and the warships of every country. If there is discorrepancy in the fact that we have furthed the trans-confinental valerway and that the Hay-Pauncefore thaty does not expressly require this Government to keep it open in time of war, it counse be denied that the regulation of the I-thome as a trouble. brender is ineignificant compared with the channels separating Purepe from Asia.

As an anothered decease. Mr. Child, it may be argued, is privileged to outline terms of septement on much broader and more sweeping Thes that accredited it egotes to the conference. But that electrostance does nor injure the words of his principles.

It is gratifying, monower, to that Mr. Child asserting that "no nation would be readier" than the United States "to account the good sense of torintarility a sufficient navel force to not us the police of the free sens." In this declaration there is possibly hint of our re-enteration with the other Powers in preserving the freedom of the Dardanelies. Obviously, one way to attalize the Ameri-

can program, world be for this Government to stand squarely behand it enforcement. In that case it is concervable that the present timidity of the Allies might be exercome and that much the samplest, samest, most com-prehensive and most athiently authentic solution of the Straits problem could be

During the last half Heartening century human life has been lengthened twelve to fourteen years. may mean, bowever, not that men are living longer, but that more babies survive. That 600,000 persons die annually in the United

States from preventable diseases shows that,

while the progress of medical science has been wonderful indeed, there still remains much to be done. General Pershing draws Pacific attention to the innde-preparedness quacy of our air service and the necessity improvement. The facts he states cannot be denled; the wisdom of his plea must be ad mitted by even the most pacifically inclined.

The motto of an air fleet might well be,

AS ONE WOMAN SEES IT

We Who Cheered the Soldiers Off to War Should Now Cheer Them on to Their Interrupted Careers as Citizens

By SARAH D. LOWRIE

I SUPPOSE most of us saw in the papers man who had been crippled in the war and who had tried to kill himself the other day because the allowance made to him by the Government while he was learning a rade was to stop with his graduation as an apprentice in the painting of automobiles. He had a wife and child whom he feared he would be unable to support. He also feared he could not support himself. And lastly, he doubted if, having learned to paint automobiles, he could maint them even if he was employed.

It fact, he was mentally afraid of respon-

In fact, he was mentally afraid of responsibility and tried a short cut out of all responsibility. That he failed this time does not much alter the case. It is not an uncommon aftermath of wound shock. I am told, to be afraid of life. The Government has provided what seems like a very reasonable support for men who are adjusting themselves to new conditions after they leave the military besides. the military hospitals and set about making a living under the handiens of broken bodies. That is, an allowance is granted them if they are proved eligible, and a trade or profession is taught them and a situation for pursuing that trade is produced for them by special recommendation.

When they are judged by the Government

officials in charge proficient in the new trade or profession, notice is sent them as to the future date when their Government support will cease. But the notice gives them ample time to get accustomed to the

All this schedule works to perfection on inper, and can be adjusted to work pretty well for normal individuals, but many of the ex-service men are not normal physically. I some of them are not normal mentally. In most cases personal oversight of a practieal sort can adjust the situation to the worker and the worker to the situation; in some cases, such as that of the world-he suicide, the personal oversight ought to be so specialized as to be almost a prolongation of hospital regime. The Government has no vision that is available for such indefinite after-freatment. Physically probably the entally he should function normally; chosen his new trade, been taught to nuster it, been supported during the process of learning it, and lind the general assur-ance of help in his start; but something has stanced his initiative and he is afraid of -post Billity. He looks lazy, and, indeed ir of responsibility may be two-thirds laziness and only one-third a genuine inlubition from nervous fright, but that onethird real nervous fear prevents his con-quering his real laziness. He needs a strong. tendying, encouraging influence to counter. net the fear and to help him drive out his

THE Government is too impersonal to suc-I cool well as a big sister, and most of to cood well as a big sister, and our philanthropic agencies are "full up" with 'tanding to the folks that are "lifewith 'tending to the folks that are "life-shocked"; they cannot stop to look after the men that are just "shell-shocked." Yet we that cheered the soldiers off to war have now a responsibility to cheer them on to take up their interrupted cureers as citizens.

It looks a good deal like women's busi-ness, because it requires patience and inventiveness and motherliness, and ugain, and yet again, patience. Men are shy of nerveous, crippled men who are afraid of life. They feel awfully about them. But they feel helpless and prefer not to think about them, or to treat them as though they were any different from themselves. They can jolly them up to a point and then—"oh, better dead!" is about the feeling. In the A WARNING THAT WORKED

The elimination by the Senate Commerce of the Madden amendment to the ship subsidy, vesting in Congress alone

The elimination by the Senate Commerce of the Madden amendment the validity of a moral principle when that principle is carried beyond the realm of absolute that is taking shape is as yet for more complicated and encommerced with endormaling details than the procase of the invalided ex-service men the

> the are too busy to undertake what we feel bould be done, the women of the Overseas Legion are more and more turning their ar memories to account disabled ex-soldiers a hand up in the diffiall business of earning a living on a stable

THIS shop of theirs, for in-tunes, for selling the products of disabled exervice men is their last venture, and a very brave one. It means great labor in preparation, considerable outlay and a gen-erous gift of time and strength, As 75 per cent of these Oversens Legion women are supporting themselves in various busine of their own, and not only themselves but a many cases their families, what they are now giving to this enterprise for the exservice men has a very real significance. t is a "beautiful gesture" of theirs, this of the opportunity of a shop, and one hat the rest of us who look on should not

ourselves to pass by unbeeded. Fortunately, the shop is not too far downfor motor folk, and not too far uptown for those who come over the river their Christmas things. It is at 628 Market street in a store given rent free by very generous owners-rent free and ented. I am told.

The articles for sale in the shop are made ex-service men who have been disabled arsuing their pre-wartime occupa-They have turned their energy adding toys, rags, hanges, woven goods tes and leather and brass articles, which on-titute the bulk of the shop produce. The things are well made and are worth the rice, and are cleverly designed, so that mivalent in goods that are worth buying. There is no charity in the master so far as the persons who go to purchase are con-cerned, unless it be charity to go out of one's way to buy a good thing from a son who wishes to be self-supporting. What-ever rift is involved has already been arranged far by the persons who gave and who are running the shop, so that there are no overhead charges, no per cent for com-naissions, no agency involved in placing the goods on the market.

WHAT the shop should accomplish, if the practical market and a steady market for their very marketable goods. It sounds simple, but everything now depends on the public. The women of the Legion have done their part, certainly. The disabled ex-sol-dors have done theirs by learning to make gs with crippded hands, half-blinded, bent, helpless bodies, things they never and have thought of caring to make in the heyday of their youth, when they marched of their barracks and we women gave them apples and doughtauts and kit bags and wished them god speed.

I shed them god specif.

I feel a certain grave interest in the sychology of this response on the part of the general public to that shop near Seventh and Market streets. Will those of us who sang "Over There" and "There's a Long. Long Trail" go down there to buy, I

We rather envied the Overseas Legion women during the war for being in the thick of it—at least some of as were eager enough to go, too, and we shared their labors as best we could by backing them up here at home. Well, it appears they have not yet inished their "over-there" work and need as still to back them up. This time it does not require Red Cross handages to help actual employment. them, but going down Market a little below

Seventh street to shop.

It would be great if we could help them put courage into the men who had courage enough four years ago to die, but now need even more courage to live. The Sing Sing Stock Company recently produced a musical comedy before 1400 visitors. Holmesburg plays nothing but melodrams to empty benches.



"FOLLOW ME!"

NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

electrical

worker and as a citizen.

CHARLES F. BAUDER On Choosing the Right High School Course

THE course which purents shall advise A their children to select as the latter are looking forward to entering the high schools of the city is a matter which is frequently of grave concern, and this question arises just before the entrances high schools in February, says Charles F. Bander, director of industrial arts educa

ion of the public schools of the city. "The truly bewildering array of educational opportunities ofered by the great high schools, 'said Mr. Bander, 'makes it diffi-cult for parents to choose wheely. Too often n high school fledging is tempted to school a line of education because his chum has chosen those subjects or because a particular course is said to be 'ensy.'

Children's Inclinations the Guide

"As a matter of fact, the parents have had too few opportunities to secure integrate knowledge of the offerings of the high schools and also to obtain expert advice and goldance in selecting from among them those subjects which would best develop talents and further the interests of their children.

"It is the possible and probable future of the eighth grade graduate which should determine the choice of his major subjects in the high school. The high school misses its purpose if it does not help the child to de "In considering this serious matter, the parents should ask themselves these quescas: Does the boy aspire to a learned prosion such as law, medicine, education or ministry? Is there a possibility that he will be able to spend from four to eight years in college and the university? Is he interested in books?

"If these questions can be truthfully answeted in the affirmative then let him take the line of studies in the high school known as the neadenic course, which presents a series of well-tested subjects definitely preparatory to entrance to college. Ancient and medern literature, history, mathematics. English and the like help such a boy to realize his ambitions.

For the Scientific Boy

"On the other hand, does the boy want to be an engager-electrical, mechanical, civil or mining? Is he interested in things mathematical and scientific? Is he m chanically inclined?

In this event he should look ahead to a four-year codege engineering course and should choose the program of high school studies which will be t prepare him for admission to an engineering school. The aca-demic course or the mechanic arts course in the high school would prepare him for college.

"My own advice to such a lad would be to choose the mechanic arts course, which is rich in mathematics, shop work and me-chanical drawing, science, history, foreign languages and English. The interests of such a boy are well cared for in this program.

The Future Financier

"Then, again, what of the boy who is in-terested in things commercial? Perhaps be wants to enter banking or commerce, and hopes some day to have a position of leader-hip in business. He would do well to select the commercial course in the high school, taking care not to overlook the formal col-

lege preparatory course.

"Such a hot would doubtless look forward to spending four years in college in such setudies as are off-red by the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. Should his desire be to enter business life ustead of college, the high school offers a tich group of practical commercial studie which are especially aimed to equip him for

"Does the boy want to learn a trace without entering upon a formal apprentice-ship with some employer and at the same secure a good high school education Is he interested in practical things? show some aptitude in the use of tools? Does he desire to enter employment at the close of his four-year course in the high school with the satisfaction of having learned enough of a skilled trade to hold his own with competent workmen?
"In this case let him choose the industrial

The news from Boston that flappers are buckling their overshoes proves they are not

machine-shop

ourse, specializing in any of these lines.

mediatethral or mechanical drafting, cani-netmaking, carpentry or patternmaking,

practice. He will find offered to him a wine

variety of studies and shop and laborators

experiences which will teach him the tech-nione of his specialty as well as contribute

ace him in an actual job on the co-opera-

ve lasis, giving him two weeks in a shop

himself to testual working conditions

full pay, alternating with two weeks

nd will be able to make for himself a per-

for himself enough money to support him-

Opportunities for the Girls

a be chosen in the high schools for the girls

High schools of (oday make better provision

or the girls than they did in 1826, when

he first girls' high school in the history of

was not sufficient money to support both i

school continued and that of the girls' was

closed breamse people said that boys are fed

education but girls did not. Public opinion

"Does a girl want to teach? If so, she

ors because it was so popular that there

be world was opened and had to clo

s considerably more liberal today.

courses and a well-rounded program

employers upon her graduation.

demands from industry.

studies which will make her sought after by

"Does she nits to enter industrial work as

skilled operator in millinery, dressmaking,

ower machine operating or similar subjects?

her interests in the Trades School for Girls, where an enthusiastic faculty is turning out

graduates too few in number to meet the

"Does she look forward to managing her

own home in the distant future—and every girl elections this drame? She has a referred

the well-planned and finely equipped home

concurred courses in the high schools giving opportunity for actual practice in millinery dressmaking, cooking, budget-making, marketing, marketing, cooking, budget-making, marketing, marketing, cooking, budget-making, marketing, marketing, cooking, cooki

ketting and other homemaking arts mysteri-acts to mere man but very essential to his welfare. She may aspire to teach such such jects herselt, and, if so, she finds adsorate provision for general studies which will ra-able herselt putter the regrets below.

able her to enter the normal school, 'Our high schools of today are great yo-

entional schools. They give specific voca-tional studies and general cultural subjects.

They prepare for entrance to college and for

of the boys and wirls who enter them. They

BANGS

That beings are back and it is certain. That every maid by book or crook

Will on her forehead wear a curtain. Yes, this Chicago girl avers

That every smart Chicago flapper

How swiftly memories will start

And on each noide brow reposed

But when each cycle is complete

Observe the sequel melancholy;

Old gran'pa's carried off his feet

were whizes?

Responsive to a party indy! Once Annie Rooney shared our heart

With Dates Bell and Rose O'Grady. No stockings were by them disclosed.

Now sports a cute wee fringe; and hera

Of course, is chic, correct and dupper,

Their walsts were tight. Their sleeves

A straight-cut lang or one with frizzes,

So bangs are back! So runs the world!

A whirling! Old times returning! And whether hair is frizzed or curled. It sets some facility hearts a burning.

By some young flapper pert and jolly.

We have the word of Mary Cook

Housekeeping Work

"Then there is the question of the courses

mment position. Incidentally, he will

self during his last year in the school.

senior year the school will

He will thus learn how to ad-

construction or

its travels.

You make another smile in the world every time you send a Christmas seal on

SHORT CUTS

Adam was the first to dissent from the declaration that an apple a day keeps the doctor away.

The only capital La Follette doesn't hate is the capital he makes of the errors to his conception of his responsibilities as a | of his opponents.

> "A man is what he eats." said an old sopher. Does that make Clemenceau & bard-boiled egg?

> Sunbury, Pa., man imitated a bear and was filled with buckshot. A bear for punishment as it were

> In re the feminist movement, we note proficiency of a Western woman with the hammer and saw. Times have changed indeed when Irish Republicans describe Tim Healy as a life-

> long enemy of the nation. Bivalve, N. J., farmers are giving the Weather Man the raspberry. That is to say, the berries are growing despite the snow.

Justly or unjustly Father Penn begins to incline to the belief that General Wood is somewhat of an expert at the game of the normal school or to college. Is conserved work her ambition? If this is the case she will find excellent commercial Those who want Ambassador Harvey

recalled because he said America is needed in Farrence are straining at a guat after having When the President calls a meeting of Governors to consider prohibition what,

Bill Sykes want to know, will the Governor of North Carolina say to the Governor of South Carolina? One suspects that Borah's amendment to the Ship-Subsidy Bill providing that United States ships be free of Panama tolls is designed less to help United States

He is ever ready to use mny old issue as What Do You Know?

dies than to hamper the Ship-Subsidy Bill.

monkey wrench

QUIZ Who are the Powers of the Four-Power

What is the Fowers of the Four-Power Paulie Treaty?
Who are the Maronites?
What is a plantos?
What is an annercontic poem?
After whom is the City of Astoria name!?
What is the bouncet limit

named? What is the longest lived of animals? What is the longest aqueduct in the What is the longest aqueduct in the world?
What were the belligerents in the Battle entrance to inclustry or business. They adapt their facilities to the various and changing needs in the developing ambitions

Thermopylae and when was it 10. What is a laverock?

1. "Brown Bess" was the popular name of the Euglish regulation flint-lock musket, in the toward the end of the eig teenth century. Warren Hastima was an English states-Warren Hastings was an English statesman who because in 1744, the first Governor General of India. He was impeached in 1787 on the charge of high crows and middemeanors in the administration of his office. His trial, one of the most farmens in history, lasted from 1788 to 1795, and resulted in his acquittal.

The intersection of fatitude 0, longitude 0 is in the Gulf of Cuinea, about 400 soiles of the Gulf Ocust of Africa.

4. The Hava language is spoken in Madasgassar.

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

The Have language is speak.

 Cayman is a hame of Caribbean origin, applied loosely to various alligators, especially the South American
 The Spanish Parliament is called the

7. Fifty-two per cent of the fereign trade of the United States was carried during the year ending December, 1922, in versels flying the American

1922, in versels flying the state flag.

3. Three Rallan culltury commanders prominent in the World War were Diaz lardowin and Cadorina.

9. The Ivory Coast is a region of French West Africa in the Gulf of Guinea lying west of the Gold Coast.

10. Four roods make an acre in square